

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1868.

[No. 2159.]

**Sales at Vendue.**  
**On every Tuesday and Friday**  
**WILL BE SOLD**

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

**A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**  
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

**FOR SALE,**

On board the ship *Commerce*, lying at Colonel Ramsay's wharf.

About two thousand bushels Isle of May

**SALT.**

Excellent for striking and packing fish, which will be sold in small quantities from on board.

April 5. dtf

**GREEN COFFEE.**

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderfon.

Feb. 13. d

**HEMP FOR SALE.**

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish

to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

**NOTICE.**

**THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.**

Chs. I. Catlett,

Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

**CHS. I. CATLETT**

April 1. d

**A Brick House for Sale.**

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Nichols, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

**TO RENT,**

and possession given on the 14th of November next,

**The three story Brick House**  
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**

**ELOPED** from the service of the subscriber on Thursday night last,

**A NEGRO MAN, named ANTHONY,** (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of **Thirty Dollars**, if out of the state of Virginia, or the district of Columbia—**FIFTY DOLLARS** and all reasonable expenses will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.  
N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber in the month of January, a Negro Man, called

**ABRAHAM.**

Of a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a down look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; he believed he crossed at the Great Falls, and is now at work on the great road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me but is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro & all reasonable expenses paid.

Peter Wise.

April 1. d

**NOTICE**

**To the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company.**

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, you are called on by the late commissioners to attend in person or by proxy, at Washington, on the 2d May next, to elect five Directors, a Treasurer and Clerk. I take the liberty through this medium to offer myself a candidate as your Clerk. The advantage to the Alexandrians of the clerk residing in Alexandria, as the office is to be kept in Washington, is obvious, and no injury can possibly arise from this arrangement to the Stockholders in the City. It will render unnecessary in case of transfers, that the persons conveying or receiving the conveyance should repair to the clerk's office in the City to have the needful done. True it is, that it may be done by power of attorney; but the trouble and expense attendant thereon is an inconvenience, independent of the necessity of an agent to effect the transfer; whereas the clerk residing in Alexandria might be the means of saving that expense and trouble by keeping a transfer book there.

The lively interest I have taken in the promotion of the Bridge, in which I at present own in my own name and those of others, 146 shares, I flatter myself will entitle me to a preference over any that has no interest therein. I shall be content to receive whatever emolument the service may be deemed worthy of, or as low as any competitor that may be presented for your suffrage.

A. LINDO.

April 14. d

**District Court of the U. States,**

*In and for the District of Columbia.*

United States of America,

against

Forty boxes of white clay—  
ed Sugar, ten boxes of  
brown Sugar and ten  
tens of Logwood.

**CASE OF**

*Seizure & Libel.*

**It is Ordered,** By the honorable WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the district of Columbia, holding the district court of the United States, in and for the district of aforesaid, that Friday the 29th day of April, 1868, be and the same is hereby appointed, for the trial of the said merchandise, at the Court-house in the town of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a special session of the said court, then and there to be holden; and that the substance of the libel filed against the said merchandise, together with this order, be published, fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in said town.

G. DENEALE,

*Clk. Dist. Court, Dist. Columbia.*

The libel in the above case charges, in substance:

That 40 boxes of clayed sugar, 10 boxes of brown sugar and 10 tons of logwood, were imported from Havana, into the port of Vienna, district of Maryland, in the schooner *Seafarer*, of Baltimore, Frederic Travers, master, on or about the 20th day of March last; that the said schooner was at the time of importing the said merchandise and for a long time before, a vessel licensed for carrying on the coasting trade; that being so licensed, the said schooner, some time in the month of Dec. last, cleared out from Baltimore for N. Orleans, and proceeded either from Baltimore or from some other port or place within the U. S. on a foreign voyage to Havana, without having first given up her license to the collector of the district comprehending the port of Baltimore, nor to the collector of any district comprehending the port from which she was about to proceed on such foreign voyage, and without being duly registered by any such collector.—That on such foreign voyage, the said merchandise was imported in the said schooner from Havana into the said port of Vienna, and here transported into the port and town of Alexandria, where the same was seized by Charles Simms, esq. collector of the customs forfeited to the U. S.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

April 14. dtf.

**Salt and Barrels.**

I have for sale at my store near the fishing wharf, a quantity of coarse and fine SALT, a parcel of empty Barrels, and about 50 Casks a complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

**District Court of the U. States,**

*In and for the District of Columbia.*

United States of America,

against

Four cases of merchandise, containing two pianos fortes, two barrel organs, and four music books,

**CASE OF**

*Seizure & Libel.*

**It is Ordered,** By the honorable WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the district of Columbia, holding the district court of the United States in and for the district aforesaid, That Friday the 29th day of April, 1868, be and the same is hereby appointed, for the trial of the said four cases of merchandise, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a special session of the said court, then and there to be holden; and that the substance of the libel filed against the said four cases of merchandise together with this order, be published fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house, in the town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in the said town.

G. DENEALE,

*Clk. Dist. Court Dist. Columbia.*

The libel in the above case, charges in substance:

That 4 cases of merchandise, containing 2 piano fortes, 2 barrel organs, and 4 music books, were imported in the ship *William & John*, Thomas Woodhouse, master, from Liverpool, into the port of Alexandria, and consigned by one Cornelius Ward of Liverpool, to one Joseph Riddle of Alexandria, merchant:—That the said 4 cases of merchandise were, on or about the 19th day of Oct. 1867, entered at the said port of Alexandria; that the same were not invoiced according to the actual cost thereof at the place of exportation, but that the said Cornelius Ward, the exporter, with design to evade a part of the duties thereupon, did make or cause to be made out a **FALSE AND FRAUDULENT INVOICE** of the said **MERCHANDIZE**, in which the same was not invoiced according to the actual cost thereof at the place of exportation, but far below such actual cost; which false invoice was transmitted by the said exporter, to the consignee with directions to produce it at the custom house in Alexandria, as the invoice by which the said 4 cases of merchandise were to be entered; that the said 4 cases of merchandise, for the causes aforesaid, were seized by Charles Simms, esq. collector, as forfeited to the United States.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

April 14. dtf.

**BRYAN HAMPSON**

**HAS FOR SALE.**

10 pipes old port  
5 do. Madeira  
30 quarter casks Lisbon  
12 do. particular Teneriffe  
15 do. Malaga  
15 pipes old cognac brandy  
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin  
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum  
1 do. first quality molasses  
6 do. green copperas  
2 do. alum  
20 do. brown sugar  
20 bags pimento  
15 do. pepper  
10 chests young hyson  
10 do. hyson skin  
5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee  
150 kegs madder  
50 do. ground ginger  
30 do. raisins  
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured  
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. At all times he has the first quality flour for mill use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

**JAMES SANDERSON,**

*Offers for sale very low.*

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,  
70 bags green Coffee  
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum  
pipes Cognac Brandy  
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine  
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual  
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

**Public Sale.**

On FRIDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store,

One trunk of WEARING APPAREL, and one trunk of BOOKS, &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 28.

**Mechanic Relief Society.**

The anniversary meeting of the Mechanic Relief Society, will be held at the old Council Chamber, on Monday 2, at 10 o'clock, forenoon. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President,

John Macleod, Sec'y.

April 28.

N. B. Those of the members who choose to partake of the Anniversary Dinner will please leave their names with the secretary.

Dinner on the table at 2 o'clock.

**New-York Lottery.**

YESTERDAY was the tenth day of drawing—the first drawn ticket is a prize of one thousand dollars—the wheel had gained at the close of the ninth day's drawing 9880 dollars: in consequence of which the tickets have risen in value.—The subscriber has a few tickets and shares at *Eight Dollars* during the present week; but will be raised to *Eight Dollars Fifty Cents* on Monday next.—A whole ticket, two halves, or four quarters, given in exchange for ten dollar prizes.

Robert Gray.

April 26.

**Libby and Carne,**

**HAVE JUST RECEIVED,**

**An elegant assortment of Whips,**

Consisting of

Ladies' and gentlemen's Switches, Crops, Carriage Whips, Plain, Buttoned, and Silver-mounted—Also a few dozen Bamboo Canes, which will be sold on moderate terms.

They regularly import every spring & fall, A general assortment of Hardware, a good assortment of which they have now on hand, together with Bar-Iron and Plough Plates, Blistered, Crawley and German Steel, Wro's and Cut Nails, Wool and Cotton Cards, Pot Metal, &c.

April 27. st.

**Epaulets, Lace, Swords & Plumes**

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

ADAM LYNN,

**Who has to Rent,**

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, on King street, in a good situation, and neatly fitted for a store.

April 25. d

**SALT.**

2900 bushels Liverpool coarse Salt, just received per the schooner *Independent*, from Charleston—for sale by

John and Thomas Vowell.

April 22, 1868. d

**EDUCATION.**

**JOSEPH COWING** respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) from Bern in Switzerland.

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: **The French, German and Italian Languages—Ancient and Modern History—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c.** Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

A. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19.

**Lemons by the box,**

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks, And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt, Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,

Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. soft.



LETTER  
FROM MR. MONROE  
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
DATED,  
RICHMOND, February 8, 1808.  
Accompanying the message of the President  
of the U. States, to Congress, on the 22d  
March.

[CONTINUED.]

The difficulty to obtain the accommodation which was yielded in the 12th article was extreme. We labored most earnestly to extend it to other powers, without their consenting to reciprocate it in favor of Great Britain; but that could not be accomplished. The British commissioners urged that as Great Britain predominated at sea, and must lose by the concession in any form, it would be unjust for her to make the concessions in their favor, unless they would allow her the advantage of it. Finding that it was impossible to extend the additional limit to other powers, on other terms, we thought it advisable to adopt the arrangement in respect to them conditionally, putting it in their power to accept or reject it, as they thought fit. We flattered ourselves that as they could not lose by it, they would not refuse their assent to an arrangement by which they might gain, especially as it would prove advantageous to a friendly power. We deemed it highly important to establish the additional limit in favor of the U. S. from the advantage it might afford their commerce within it, and from the effect which the measure seemed likely to produce on the future conduct of the British squadrons on our coast, by whom it could not fail to be considered as a severe censure on the past.

It is readily admitted that more suitable terms might have been adopted to accomplish the object in view. But it ought to be recollected that as the right of jurisdiction imposes of necessity the obligation of protection, without a special exception to it, there was some difficulty in making an arrangement which should secure to the U. S. the advantage which they desired, and at the same time exempt them from the duty incident to it.

To your 6th objection, little need be added to what is stated on the subject of it, in our letter of January 3d, 1807. As the paper of the British commissioners to which it relates, had no sanction whatever from us, as was fully shown by the letter, the objection cannot be said to apply to any part of our conduct. The paper was produced by the decree of the emperor of France, of the 21st November, 1806, and was intended by the British commissioners to operate as a restriction of right, in their government, not to ratify the treaty, or not to be precluded, under certain circumstances, in case it did ratify it, from adopting such measures, as it might find necessary, to counteract the restrictions imposed by that decree. The exercise of the right reserved was made dependent on the abandonment of the principle of that decree by the French government, or an assurance from the government of the U. S. or such conduct as would be equivalent, that the pretension would not be submitted to by it. We apprized the British commissioners that our government would enter into no engagement whatever, of what it would do, in any case, with another power. Had the treaty been ratified, even without any notice being taken of that paper, it could not have imposed the slightest obligation on the U. S. either to perform any act on their part, or to submit to any on the part of Great Britain. I had supposed, however, in the case of ratification, that we should have been instructed to present to the British government, with the instrument of ratification, a counter declaration to that effect. The whole subject was before our government, with our strong and decided objection to the paper. All that we could do was to transmit it to you, with a correct statement of what had occurred in the negotiation respecting it, which we did. To the government it belonged to take the step which the occasion required, not to us.

Having noticed the objections which are especially stated in your letter of May 20, 1807, and given our view of the several parts of the treaty to which they relate, I shall proceed to make explanatory remarks on the other articles, in order to do justice to the conduct of the American commissioners in regard to them.

ART. 5. You admit that this article is an essential improvement of that on the same subject in the treaty of 1794. It certainly improves it in two important interests: 1st, in that of the navigation of the U. S. and, 2d, in that of duties on American productions carried to the British market. The tonnage on American ships in British ports had been raised to

per ton, while that on British ships in the ports of the U. S. was only 50 cents, or 2s 3d per ton; and the duty on the bulky productions of the U. S. in American bottoms, had been raised to such a height, under the countervailing regulations which the treaty allowed, as to secure, in time of peace, the entire carriage of those productions to British vessels, if, indeed, it did not materially affect the price of the articles themselves. What made it more unfortunate was, that the U. S. could not adopt any measure to remedy those evils without committing a direct and palpable violation of the treaty, as they were bound by it not to raise the existing duties higher than they were at the time the treaty was concluded. Those evils would, however, have been completely done away by this article. By it the U. S. would have had a right to raise the duty on British vessels to any height to which the British government might raise it on theirs, a check which could not fail to prove adequate to the object, while they had also a right to give what preference they thought fit to their own vessels, which might be done by reducing the duty on them below the tonnage which was imposed on those of Great Britain. This arrangement secured to the U. S. an advantage which Great Britain could not counteract, as the necessity she is under to avail herself of every resource for indispensable purposes, renders it impossible for her to make a like discrimination in favor of her own vessels. The prohibition of all discriminating duties, on the productions of the one, and manufactures of the other party, whether they be carried in American or British bottoms, was a stipulation which it was presumed would also prove highly advantageous to the U. S. The pernicious tendency of that principle was known to you, and we were happy to be able to suppress it.

[To be continued.]

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 22.

On motion of Mr. Blount the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Storer in the chair, on the bill to erect Plymouth, N. C. into a port of entry, and to change the name of the district of Nanjemoy, &c.

An amendment was added to the bill on motion of Mr. Cutts, including the town of Augusta, in the district of Maine.

The committee rose and reported the bill. Mr. Randolph said he really did not suppose the house had agreed to sit in the evening to transact such important business as this, and therefore moved to adjourn.—Negative.

The bill before mentioned was ordered to a third reading.

The amendments of the senate to the bill concerning certain post roads in the state of Georgia, and the bill concerning invalid pensioners, were taken up and agreed to.

The Speaker had proceeded in reading the bill to authorize the President of the United States to arm and equip the frigates, when Mr. Nelson moved to postpone it till tomorrow.

The reading being called for by a member, the speaker proceeded in reading the bill.

A question of order having been made whether the bill should be read after the motion of postponement.

The Speaker decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Nelson appealed from the speaker's decision and called for the yeas and nays on the appeal.

Mr. Garnett moved to adjourn.—Negative.

After a desultory debate of half an hour on the point of order, in the course of which Mr. Randolph made a motion to adjourn which was negatived 48 to 29.

Mr. Nelson withdrew his appeal.

The bill was then read the first time, and on the question stated by the speaker that it do now have a second reading.—

Mr. Stanford moved to reject the bill.

On motion of Mr. Nicholas the house adjourned.—Half past eight.

Saturday, April 23.

The bill amendatory of the embargo law passed this day by yeas and nays, 70 to 22.

The bill from the senate authorizing and requiring the President to equip all the armed vessels of the United States was, after debate, postponed indefinitely by yeas and nays, 52 to 45.

The house adjourned till 5 o'clock.

FIVE O'CLOCK.

The bill to supply the deficit in the appropriations for public buildings in the city of Washington was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Randolph said the house would recollect that a few days past he had given notice of an intention to move for an enquiry into a certain subject, which intention grew out of a fact which he had then stated to the house as having come to his knowledge. He was happy to have it in his power to state that the difficulty had not arisen from fraud, but from

the circumstance that there were two persons of the same name; and that after a great deal of delay and difficulty the business of the party had been accomplished.

The engrossed bill to erect Plymouth, N. Carolina, a port of entry, and to change the name of the district of Nanjemoy to that of St. Mary's, was read the third time and passed, 55 to 7.

The bill from the senate for the relief of George Hunter, was read the third time and passed.

The engrossed bill in addition to the embargo laws, having been read and the question put, "that the bill pass?"

Mr. Sloan opposed the bill on the ground that it was in its details distressing to the people on the sea coasts, who now patiently acquiesce in the measure of embargo, believing it to be a prudent measure; but who would no doubt become instantly dissatisfied with it.

The question on the passage of the bill was then taken by yeas and nays, and carried, 73 to 26.

Those who voted in the negative on this question are:

Messrs. Boyd, J. Campbell, Culpepper, Davenport, Durell, Ely, Gardner, Garner, Goldsborough, Kelly, Key, Lewis, Masters, Milner, Mosely, Pitkin, Quincy, Randolph, Rowan, Russell, Sloan, Sturgis, Taggart, Tallmadge, Van Horne, Van Rensselaer—26.

The house then took up the unfinished business of yesterday on the bill to authorize the equipment of the frigates.

Mr. Stanford withdrew his motion for rejection.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Stanford moved to postpone it indefinitely, and

Mr. D. R. Williams called for the yeas and nays on the motion.

The question having been taken, there were for the postponement 40, against 51.

The bill was then referred to a committee of the whole.

It was made the order of the day for this day.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams, who wished it to be immediately decided, if they were to be saddled with this monstrous thing, the house resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. W. Alston in the chair on the bill.

Mr. Goldsborough wished to leave a discretionary power with the president of the United States, to call into action all the force of U. States, and therefore moved to strike out the words "and required." Negative, 41 to 39.

The committee rose and reported the bill. Mr. Milner moved to amend the bill by striking out "and require."

Mr. Goldsborough called for the yeas and nays on the subject.

Mr. Bibb made a motion which superceded that—to postpone the subject indefinitely.

In the course of discussion on this subject in the House and committee of the whole

Mr. D. R. Williams observed that there was a law already in force authorizing the president to keep in employment during peace as many ships as he should think proper. Mr. W. said he had voted against that; but that compared to this bill which contained a positive requisition to the president was but as a mole hill to a mountain. The honorable gentlemen who were the fathers of this navy system, created it to defend commerce. Had we now he asked any commerce to defend? It is embargoed. Then why this extravagance?—He declared that he found himself at a loss to find a term sufficiently expressive of his abhorrence of a navy: He would go a great deal further to see it burnt, than to extinguish the fire; he wished it was burnt, for it was a curse to the country, and never had been any thing else. What would be the expenditure if the President of the United States does what the bill requires? We never had enough money in the treasury to effect the object. The 10,000,000 boasted in the treasury at the commencement of the session would not have been competent; with the embargo system it was absolutely impossible, and they must resort to the old system of internal taxes and loans. He had always voted against these highly federal measures, and thanked his God that he had an opportunity to vote against them again.

Mr. Goldsborough wished to give to the president of the U. S. a discretionary power to call into service our armed vessels to carry into effect our laws. A law had the other day passed for maintaining peace in the ports and harbors; and another this morning amendatory of the embargo law. For these purposes the armed force of the U. States might be necessary.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire, A NEGRO MAN, AND HIS WIFE. THE Man must be acquainted with plantation work, and the woman accustomed to the management of a dairy. None need apply but such as can come well recommended.

ALSO,

A BOY from 16 to 20 years of age.

Apply to the

March 10.

PRINTER.

law 2m.

## PETITION.

To the honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled

THE PETITION of the undersigned merchants, manufacturers, and others, of the city of London, interested in the trade with the U. S. of America.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners contemplate with the greatest anxiety and apprehension the alarming consequences with which they are threatened from certain orders in council, purporting to be issued "for the protection of the trade and navigation of Great Britain;" but on which, they are induced, after mature consideration, to believe that they must be productive of the most ruinous effects. Your petitioners are duly sensible of the necessity of making every sacrifice of personal interest, to promote the strength and resources of the country in the present extraordinary crisis of public affairs; and if the total change introduced into the whole commercial system of this country, and of the world, by the orders in council, could be conducive to so desirable an object; your petitioners, great as their losses must be, would submit with a murmur; but understanding that these orders are principally, if not wholly, recommended by an opinion, that they will prove beneficial to the commercial interest of this country, they feel it to be their duty, humbly to represent their conviction, that this opinion is founded in error; and that if the prayer of their petition be granted, they shall be able to prove, that they must be productive of the most fatal consequences to the interests, not only of your petitioners, but of the commerce and manufactures of the empire at large.

Your petitioners will abstain from enforcing by any details, their apprehensions, that these measures are likely to interrupt our peace with the U. States of America; our intercourse with which, at all times valuable, is infinitely more so since we are excluded from the continent of Europe. To this only remaining branch of our foreign intercourse we must now look for a demand for our manufactures, for many of the most important materials for their support; and for supplies of provisions and naval stores necessary for our subsistence and defence.

Your petitioners feel assured that they will be able to prove to the satisfaction of your honorable house that the neutrality of America has been the means of circulating to a large amount, articles of the produce and manufacture of this country, in the dominions of our numerous enemies, to which we have no direct access;—

That the annual value of British manufactures exported to the U. S. exceeds six millions sterling; and

That as our consumption of the produce of that country falls far short of that amount, the only means of paying us must arise from the consumption of the produce of America in other countries, which the operation of the orders in council must interrupt and in some instances totally destroy.

That the people of America even if they remain at peace with us, must by a want of demand for their produce, and by the general distress our measures must occasion, be disabled from paying their debts to this country which may be fairly estimated to amount to the enormous sum of 12 millions sterling.

That the neutrality of America so far from being injurious to the other commercial interests of Great Britain has promoted materially their prosperity.

That the produce of our colonies in the W. Indies, of our empire in the east, and of our fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland, has frequently found a foreign market by its means;

That by the destruction of the neutrality of the only remaining neutral state, all possibility of intercourse with the rest of the world being removed, trade cannot possibly be benefited, by must necessarily be annihilated.

Your petitioners, feeling, as they do, most sensibly with their fellow subjects, the pressure of a war in which their commerce has principally been aimed at by the enemy; would scorn to plead distress in recommendation of measures inconsistent with the honor and substantial interests of their country; but they humbly rely upon the wisdom of the legislature that this distress shall not be increased by our own errors, and they confidently believe that if they are permitted to illustrate and to explain many others which they shall here refrain from enumerating, they cannot fail to establish the conviction which they are so strongly impressed;

That the commercial interest be particularly considered. Your petition may be heard the bar of the permitted to of the allegat this honorab and mode w a view of the stable ho proper. And your

NE Captain G forms us, the coming out of ship and a b of Havanna, which couri he suppose nish gun boi drogers fro A passing short time p frigate or a collect whic the vessel sa fore the cre saved, howe

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society and apprehension  
peccies with which they  
certain orders in coun-  
issued "for the pro-  
and navigation of Great  
which, they are induced,  
eration, to believe that  
active of the most ruin-  
petitioners are duly sen-  
y of making every ear-  
interest, to promote the  
ces of the country in  
inary crisis of public  
otal change introduced  
mercial system of this  
world, by the orders  
conducive to so desir-  
r petitioners, great as  
would submit without  
understanding that these  
ally, if not wholly, re-  
opinion, that they will  
the commercial interest  
y feel it to be their du-  
esent their conviction,  
founded in error; and  
f their petition be grate-  
ble to prove, that they  
of the most fatal con-  
interests, not only of  
ut of the commerce and  
e empire at large.

ails, their apprehension,  
s are likely to interrupt  
U. States of America;  
th which, at all times  
ly more so since we are  
ne continent of Europe.  
g branch of our foreign  
stow look for a demand  
res, for many of the most  
s are for their support; and  
visions and naval stores  
subsistence and defence.  
rs feel assured that they  
ve to the satisfaction of  
use that the neutrality of  
the means of circulating  
articles of the produce  
of this country, in the do-  
merous enemies, to which  
access is—  
value of British manu-  
to the U. S. exceeds that  
and  
assumption of the produe  
is far short of that  
means of paying us must  
assumption of the produe  
er countries, which the  
orders in council must in-  
some instances totally de-

of America even if the  
with us, must by a want  
produce, and by the great  
treasures must occasion  
paying their debts to the  
may be fairly estimated  
ormous sum of 12 million  
ality of America so for-  
ous to the other com-  
Great Britain has prom-  
r prosperity.  
ace of our colonies in the  
r empire in the east; so  
to the banks of New-  
ly found a foreign man-

struction of the neutral-  
ing neutral state, all pe-  
course with the rest of  
oved, trade cannot pro-  
by must necessarily  
ere, feeling, as they  
with their fellow sub-  
a war in which their  
cipally been aimed at  
ould scorn to plead the  
commendation of meas-  
the honor and substan-  
r country; but they  
the wisdom of the leg-  
asures shall not be increa-  
rors, and they confiden-  
they are permitted to ill-  
ce the facts they here  
many others which  
io from enumerating, the  
establish the conviction  
so strongly impressed

That the orders in council are founded  
on the most mistaken opinions of the com-  
mercial interests of the empire, and must  
be particularly fatal to those of your pe-  
titioners.  
Your petitioners therefore pray that they  
may be heard by themselves or counsel at  
the bar of this honorable house, and be  
permitted to produce evidence in support  
of the allegations of their petition; or that  
this honorable house will examine into the  
nature and extent of their grievances in  
a mode which may appear advisable,  
in view of affording such relief as this  
honorable house in its wisdom may think  
proper.  
And your petitioners will ever pray.

NEW-YORK, April 26.  
Captain Greene, from the Havanna, in-  
forms us, that on the 12th inst. as he was  
coming out of that port, he saw a British  
ship and a brig about ten miles to leeward  
of Havanna, who commenced a heavy fire,  
which continued for two hours, and which  
he supposes was directed against the Spa-  
nish gun boats who were conveying some  
druggers from Mariel.  
A passenger in the Cuba states, that a  
short time previous to her sailing a British  
frigate or a sloop of war, (he does not re-  
collect which) was lost at Cabañas, and  
the vessel set on fire by the Spaniards be-  
fore the crew had left her. They were  
saved, however, by a British brig.  
By Captain Dany, from Falmouth, Ja-  
maica, the editor of the Mercantile Adver-  
tiser has received a file of papers to the  
30th of March. Capt. D. informs, that  
provisions of all kinds were very high and  
scarce in Jamaica. Flour at Kingston,  
was 25 dollars per barrel. An embargo  
was momentarily expected to be laid on all  
American vessels.

### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.  
There will be a PUBLIC DINNER at  
Gadsby's, to day, at three o'clock. The sub-  
scription paper is lodged at the bar, where  
gentlemen wishing to partake will leave their  
names.

From our latest English accounts, peti-  
tions for peace were in circulation for sig-  
natures in all the great manufacturing  
towns in the kingdom. In Manchester  
and its vicinity the signatures amounted to  
upwards of 37,000, and in other places to  
a much greater number.

A gentleman who arrived in London  
from Copenhagen about the 17th inst. states,  
that he saw 10,000 French troops in the  
isle of Fun, which is a small island in the  
Great Belt, on their way to Zealand, and  
that 20,000 more troops were expected.—  
The whole were to be conveyed across in  
boats. The same gentleman had been at  
Helsingburgh and Gottenburgh since the  
hostile purpose of Russia was universally  
understood; and he witnessed no degree  
of preparation on the part of the Swedes,  
which would warrant the reports we have  
had relative to their resolution of resist-  
ance.

**DISTRESS.**—An American vessel ori-  
ginally bound from Savannah to Philadel-  
phia, since the embargo, laden with cot-  
ton, had the misfortune to be driven off  
our coast, and was compelled to make the  
port of Liverpool, in England, in distress,  
where, however, her cotton came to an  
excellent market; and where the vessel has  
been sold.  
At the last dates American vessels were  
in demand at Liverpool, being taken up on  
some speculation to Russia.

**SENATE.**  
The following are the Yeas and Nays on the  
passage of the bill to authorize and re-  
quire the president of the U. S. to cause  
to be prepared for service, the frigates &  
other armed vessels of the U. S.

**YEAS.**—Messrs. Adams, Anderson,  
Condit, Crawford, Gaillard, Goodrich,  
Gilman, Gregg, Hillhouse, Howland, Mil-  
ledge, Mitchell, Pickens, Pope, Reed,  
R. Binson, Smith of Md. Sumter, Thrus-  
ton, Tiffin and White, 21.  
**NAYS.**—Messrs. Kitchel, Maclay, Ma-  
thewson, Smith of N. Y. and Turner, 5.

The following is a schedule of the papers  
laid by Mr. Daniel Clark, before the  
house of representatives on the 25th inst.  
Pursuant to a resolution of the house,  
calling on me for testimony relative to gen.  
Wilkinson's receipt of money from the Spa-  
niards, I now lay before it some original  
papers corroborating the statement which I  
have already given.

No. 1. A translation of a letter in Spa-  
nish, from Thomas Power, to Don Tho-  
mas Portell, dated at New Madrid, June  
27, 1796, and containing the reasons why  
it was proper for Portell to deliver to Pow-  
er, without an order in writing from gen.  
Wilkinson, a sum of money which had  
been placed, for that purpose, in Portell's  
hands, by the Spanish government of New  
Orleans. The original letter is subjoined  
in the hand writing of Power, with which  
I am acquainted.

This letter explains the deposition of Mr.  
Derbigny, and also makes mention of the  
letters in cypher, from general Wilkinson,  
to Gayoso, then governor of Natchez, of  
which a translation in the hand writing of  
Gayoso, has heretofore been laid before  
the house. It may be proper to add, that  
I am well acquainted with the hand writing  
of Gayoso, to which the translation is writ-  
ten, and that he has been dead more than  
eight years.

No. 2. A translation of Portell's answer  
to the foregoing, dated at New Madrid,  
on the same day, June 27, 1796. The  
original is subjoined, in the hand writing  
of Portell, with which I am acquainted.  
The object of this correspondence seems  
to have been to furnish Portell with the  
means of explaining to his superiors his  
motives for delivering the money without  
a written order.

Nos. 3 and 4, are two original letters in  
the hand writing of Philip Nolan, with  
which I am acquainted. Nolan was the  
confidential agent of gen. Wilkinson in  
1796, and has been dead several years.

These two papers are stated by Mr.  
Power to be secret instructions given to  
him by gen. Wilkinson, after the latter re-  
ceived the money from Portell, mentioned  
in Nos. 1 and 2.

The instructions, according to Mr. Pow-  
er's statement, were given in the hand  
writing of Nolan, as a measure of pre-  
caution against the danger of detection.—  
The 640 dollars, of which they make men-  
tion, are stated by Mr. Power to be a  
part of the sum received for gen. Wilkin-  
son of Portell, which Power after his ar-  
rival in Kentucky was obliged to use for  
the expenses of his journey.

No. 5. Is the translation of a letter to  
the Baron de Carondelet, from Mr. Tho-  
mas Power, dated at N. Orleans, May 9,  
1797, after his return from Kentucky.—  
The original letter in Spanish is subjoined.  
It is in Mr. Power's hand writing, with  
which I am acquainted. It explains the af-  
fair of the 640 dollars, mentioned in the  
secret instructions, Nos. 3 and 4, and refers  
to, and quotes the instruction of gen. Wil-  
kinson.

No. 6. Is the translation of the Baron  
de Carondelet's answer to the letter. The  
answer is in Spanish, and in the handwrit-  
ing of Don Andrea Armisto, secretary to  
the government, which I know. It is sig-  
ned by the Baron de Carondelet, with  
whose signature I am acquainted.  
**DANIEL CLARK.**

From a London Paper of March 23.

### Declaration of the Emperor of Russia against Sweden.

PETERSBURG, February 24.

The following declaration has been pub-  
lished here:  
Justly indignant at the violence which  
England has displayed towards the king of  
Denmark, the emperor of Russia, faithful  
to his character and to his system of un-  
ceasing care for the interests of his em-  
pire, notified to the king of Great Britain,  
that he could not remain insensible of so  
unjust and unexampled an aggression on a  
sovereign connected with him by the ties  
of blood and friendship, and who was the  
most ancient ally of Russia.

His imperial majesty informed the king  
of Sweden of this determination by a note,  
dated the 24th of September last, presented  
to the Swedish ambassador.

An article of the treaty concluded in  
1783, between the empress Catherine and  
Gustavus III. and another in the treaty of  
1800, between the late emperor Paul and  
the present king of Sweden, contain the  
reciprocal stipulated agreement to maintain  
the principle, that the Baltic is a close sea,  
with the guarantee of its coasting against  
all acts of its hostility, violence, or  
vexations whatever; and further, to em-  
ploy for this purpose all the means in the  
power of the contracting parties. His im-  
perial majesty referring to these treaties,  
considers himself not merely authorized,  
but bound to call upon the king of Sweden  
for his co-operation against England.

His Swedish majesty did not disavow  
the obligation imposed upon him by the trea-  
ties referred to, but refused all co-opera-  
tion until the French troops should be re-

moved from the coast, and the ports of  
Germany opened to English ships. But the  
question here was the checking of those  
aggressions which England had commenc-  
ed, and by which all Europe was disturb-  
ed. The emperor demanded from the  
king of Sweden a co-operation founded on  
treaties; but his Swedish majesty answer-  
ed by proposing to delay the execution of  
the treaty to another period, and by trou-  
bling himself with the care of opening the  
Dutch ports for England. In a word, with-  
rendering himself of service to that Eng-  
land, against which measures of defence  
ought to have been taken. It would be  
difficult to find a more striking proof of  
partiality on the part of the king of Swe-  
den towards Great Britain, than this which  
he has here given.

His imperial majesty, on the 16th of  
November, caused a second note to be  
delivered, in which his Swedish majesty  
was informed of the rupture between Rus-  
sia and England.

This note remained two months unan-  
swered, and the answer which was trans-  
mitted on the 9th January to his majesty's  
ministers, was to the same purport as the  
former.

The emperor is, however, far from  
regretting his moderation. He is, on the  
contrary, well pleased to recollect that he  
has employed every means that remained  
to him for bringing back his Swedish  
majesty to the only system of policy which  
is consistent with the interests of his states;  
but his imperial majesty owes it at least  
to his people, and to the security of his  
dominions, which is to a sovereign the  
highest of all laws no longer to leave the  
co-operation of Russia and Sweden a mat-  
ter of doubt.

Informed that the cabinet of St. James,  
endeavoring to terrify Denmark into a  
concurrence with the interests of England,  
threatened that Swedish troops should oc-  
cupy Zealand, and that the possession of  
Norway should be guaranteed to the king  
of Sweden; assured also that his Swedish  
majesty, while he left the Russian note  
unanswered, was secretly negotiating a  
treaty at London, his imperial majesty  
perceived that the interests of his empire  
would be very ill secured were he to per-  
mit his neighbor the king of Sweden, at  
the commencement of a war between Rus-  
sia and England, to disguise his well known  
sentiments of attachment to the latter  
power, under the appearance of a pre-  
tended neutrality. His imperial majesty,  
therefore, cannot allow the relations of  
Sweden towards Russia to remain longer  
in uncertainty. He cannot give his con-  
sent to such a neutrality.

His Swedish majesty's intention being  
therefore no longer doubtful, nothing re-  
mained for his imperial majesty but to re-  
sort to those measures which Providence  
has placed in his hands, for no other pur-  
pose except that of giving protection and  
safety to his dominions; and he has deem-  
ed it right to notify this intention to the  
king of Sweden, and to all Europe.

Having thus acquitted himself of that  
duty, which the safety of his dominions  
require, his imperial majesty is ready to  
change the measures he is about to take,  
to measures of precaution only, if the king  
of Sweden will, without delay, join Rus-  
sia and Denmark in shutting the Baltic a-  
gainst England until the conclusion of a  
maritime peace. He himself invites the  
king, his brother-in-law, for the last time,  
and with all the feelings of real friendship,  
no longer to hesitate in fulfilling his obli-  
gations, and in embracing the only system  
of policy which is consistent with the inte-  
rests of the northern powers. What has  
Sweden gained since her king attached  
himself to England?

Nothing could be more painful to his im-  
perial majesty than to see a rupture take  
place between Russia and Sweden. But  
his Swedish majesty has it still in his power  
to prevent this event by, without delay,  
resolving to adopt that course which alone  
can preserve strict union between the two  
states.

Done at St. Petersburg, Feb. 10, 1808.

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

### A H I N T.

Extract of the third section of the act of Con-  
gress incorporating the Washington Bridge  
Company.  
"And be it further enacted, That when  
nineteen hundred of the said shares shall be  
subscribed for, as aforesaid, or as soon after  
as may be, the said board of commissioners  
shall call a meeting of the COMPANY, at the  
city of Washington, by public advertisement  
in one or more gazettes published in Wash-  
ington, Alexandria or Georgetown, appointing  
a fit & convenient time & place of meeting, for  
the purpose of ELECTING FIVE DIRECTORS,  
A CLERK AND A TREASURER,

and such other officers, agents and servants, as  
the said COMPANY may think fit to appoint  
and for transacting any other business, in pur-  
suance of this act, and appertaining to the na-  
ture and objects of the institution of the said  
COMPANY."

Now if I understand this part of the section  
of the act aright, I am led to believe that the  
COMPANY are the Stockholders who have  
the RIGHT (if they have not surrendered it)  
of electing their own officers. And yet me-  
thinks a report is in currency that TWO of  
the commissioners from Alexandria, did agree  
with the commissioners of Washington to  
quash (in effect) that part of the law for  
CERTAIN CONSIDERATIONS, to wit:  
for the deposit of the funds in the bank of  
Potomac, & for appointing the treasurer in the  
town of Alexandria. For which considerations  
they (the TWO commissioners from Alexan-  
dria) pledged themselves to the commis-  
sioners of Washington to support them in all other  
pretensions. Now no person will censure the  
commissioners at Washington for taking to  
themselves ALL the balance. But as a stock-  
holder of Alexandria I think I have the right  
to investigate the conduct of the commis-  
sioners, and to examine for myself if the Barter  
is a fair one, a just one and equivalent to the  
object surrendered. Suppose 1st the money  
deposited in the bank of Potomac, where is  
the great advantage that is to result therefrom  
if it is not made an object of speculation?  
None that I can discover; and to be sure  
no one will say that this money can or  
ought to be appropriated to other object than  
the bridge. 2d the appointment of a treas-  
urer in Alexandria, this will be approved,  
provided the interest of the bridge is attended  
to; the character of the candidates the ser-  
vices to be performed, and the compensation  
for such services, are the next consideration,  
I think I could name a man of equal standing  
in society with any other in the town of Alex-  
andria, for capacity and probity, and who can  
give adequate security to any trust, that would  
serve the company as treasurer for 3p. cent.  
commission which would be (to calculate the  
building of the Bridge at \$80,000) a compensa-  
tion of \$400. Now if I have not been wrong  
informed I have learnt that another candidate  
wont do it under \$800 dollars. If this be the  
case, Stockholders which do you prefer?  
I shall conclude by offering you the follow-  
ing ticket,

Thomas Vowell, and } Directors.  
William Harper, }  
Chas. Page, (cashier of the bank of Po-  
tomac) for treasurer, and  
A. Lindo, for clerk;  
Which ticket I am authorised to say will be  
backed by a number of voters.  
**A friend to Individual rights.**  
**Jamaica Rum.**

Twenty hogsheds high proof SPIRITS,  
will be sold at auction, to-morrow, at twelve  
o'clock, at Vowell's wharf, on liberal credit,  
for approved endorsed notes.  
**P. G. Marsteller,**

April 29.

For BOSTON,  
Or any Port to the Northward,  
The Sloop  
**WOLCOTT,**  
WOLCOTT PRATT, Master;  
Will be dispatched as soon as  
possible. For freight or passage, having ex-  
cellent accommodations, apply to the Master  
on board at Harper's wharf.  
April 29. 31

To Hire for one Year,  
**A Young, Active, NEGRO MAN;**  
Capable of the duties of a Waiter or House-  
Servant.  
ENQUIRE OF  
**THE PRINTER.**  
April 29, 603

⚡ Saturday next being a  
muster day in course, the Volunteer Company  
of Alexandria are hereby notified to appear at  
the Court House square at three o'clock P. M.  
armed and accoutered. All delinquents will  
be reported. By order.  
**Wm. F. GRAY, 1st Ser't.**

April 28.

**GERMAN LINENS.**  
I HAVE ON HAND,  
**TWENTY** bales and boxes, well  
bought German Linens, which will be  
disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable  
paper.  
**Joseph Riddle.**

April 19. d5tee;2t.

**IN COMMON COUNCIL,**  
APRIL 21, 1808.  
Ordered.  
THAT Thomas Herbert, Matthew Sex-  
smith and Daniel Macleod, be commissioners  
to hold an election on Monday the second day  
of May, at the Council Chamber, for a mem-  
ber of the Common Council for ward no. 2,  
in place of John Sutton, not eligible.  
Test.  
**James M. McRea, C. C.**  
April 23. d5tdMy  
Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.



**TO RENT,**  
A BRICK HOUSE, on Prince-street, now occupied by James Douglass. For terms apply to

Mary Fletcher.  
April 22. law3v

**ROBERT GRAY,**  
Bookseller and Stationer, King-street, Alexandria, offers for sale, wholesale or retail,

**The following BOOKS:**

- 100 American Preceptor
- 100 Columbian Orator
- 36 Dwight's Geography
- 12 Eutropius
- 24 Jess's Tutor's Assistant
- 50 School Testaments
- 85 Webster's Selections
- 12 Webster's Mercantile Arithmetic
- 300 Murray's English Reader
- 1000 Introduction to Reading
- 15 Mair's Caesar
- 25 Erasmus
- 100 Philadelphia Latin Grammar
- 20 Rudeman's Rudiments
- 100 Scott's Lesson's
- 250 Ashe's Grammar
- 12 Eutropius
- 26 Entick's Dictionary
- 25 Jones's Dictionary
- 50 Ramsay's Life of Washington
- 7 Guthrie's Geography, 2 vols. quarto, with a Folio Atlas
- 26 School Bibles
- 25 Family do. assorted
- 4 Bibles, octavo, with Camie's Notes
- 12 Horace Delphini
- 12 Virgil do.
- 12 Ovid do.
- 12 Caesar's do.
- 12 Sallust's do.
- 12 Leunden's Greek and Latin Testament
- 6 Cicero Delphini
- 6 Juvenal do.
- 6 Terrence do.
- 12 Bowditch's Practical Navigator
- 22 Universal History, abridged, for the use of Schools
- 24 Morse's Geography, abridged
- 12 Goldsmith's England, abridged
- 12 Rome, abridged
- 10 History of America
- 500 Diltworth's Spelling Book
- 100 Webster's do.
- 100 Universal do.
- 50 Columbian do.
- 72 Murray's do.
- 10 Misses Magazine.

And a variety of Books in the different departments of Literature and Science.

April 15. law1m

**SALT, &c.**

- TURK'S Island, }  
St. Ubes, }  
Ground Allum, } SALT.  
& Liverpool fine, }
- SUGAR in hhds. and barrels.
- COFFEE, by tierce or bag.
- Imperial and } TEA.  
Young Hyson, }
- N. E. RUM, in barrels.
- WHISKEY, in do.
- FISH in barrels, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

**A. LINDO.**

N. B. Family FLOUR as usual.  
March 13. 2awtf.

**TO RENT.**

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, }  
December 9—(15.) } lawtf  
N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 20th of April inst, a NEGRO WOMAN, named

**MOLLY:**

She is a low stout-made woman, about 25 years of age, has a down look, yellow complexion, had on a homespun mixed habit, white stockings and coarse shoes. She has a husband living with Judge Fitzhugh in Alexandria and it is supposed she is harbored somewhere in town. Whoever takes up and secures her, so that I get her again shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

John Bowen,

Prince William county near Hay-market.

Masters of vessels and others are forewarned against harboring, employing or carrying her off.  
April 26. det.

**FOR SALE,**  
Spanish HIDES,  
White and Brown clayed SUGARS in bags,  
Muscavado SUGARS in hhds. & bls.  
Green COFFEE in bags,  
Madeira WINE,  
London particular market do. in pipes,  
half pipes and qr. ca ks.  
Catalonia do. in qr. casks  
Castile SOAP in boxes,  
Best Spanish SEGARS,  
A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Feb. 26. law3m.

**NOTICE.**

**THE COMMISSIONERS.**

**APPOINTED** by the act of Congress, "entitled an act authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia," hereby give notice, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company, agreeably to the directions of the said act, will be held at Stables Hotel in the city of Washington, on Monday the 2d of May between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. for the purpose of electing five Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer, and such other officers, agents and servants, as the said Company may think fit to appoint, and for transacting any other business, in pursuance of the said act, and appertaining to the nature and objects of the institution of said Company.

By order of the Commissioners,

**ROBERT BRENT.**

Chairman.

**Form of a Proxy.**

I hereby empower to give as many votes in my name for the officers of the Washington Bridge Company, at the ensuing election as I hold shares, and to transact during the same such other business as may be necessary.

Given under my hand this day

Witness,

April 12.

cot2M.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA,

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe & Corsica

**WINES.**

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of one dozen

- A few dozen fine old frontinac
- Ditto do. best wine bitters
- Jamaica and West-India rum
- New-England do.
- Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
- Holland and country gin
- Schiedam gin in cases
- Irish whiskey, very old
- 70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
- Cider in barrels
- White wine and Cider vinegar
- Florence oil in flasks
- 2 hogsheds Havanna honey
- 15 do. choice retailing molasses

- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and Souchong

**TEAS**

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger; rice and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; floutant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed, chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars, Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes. Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

**Washington Tavern.**

**ALEXANDER GORDON,**

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general,

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by RANDOLPH MOTT, and known by the name of the Washington Tavern, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler; he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18.

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**This is to give Notice,**

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph Marie Perrin, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1808.

Mathurin Perrin, Ex'r.

March 25.

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**Mount-Washington for Sale.**

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and overlooks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupolo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expense may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in Mount-Washington. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria.

ELIZA P. LAW.

**ALSO FOR SALE,**

Farming implements, an ox cart, two bar-shear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c  
March 15.

**State Lottery, New-York.**

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE

**First Tuesday in April next.**

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

**HIGHEST PRIZES.**

- 1 \$25,000
- 1 10,000
- 2 5,000
- 4 2,000
- 7 1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

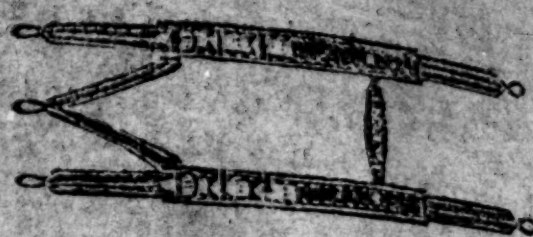
Tickets and Shares at the rate of Eight Dollars, for sale at R. Gray's book store.

N. B. The price will be raised as the drawing proceeds. April 2.

**ALMANACS for 1808,**

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.



**HORWELL'S**

**Celebrated Patent Suspenders,**

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria. Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

March 25

Richard Horwell

**The American Artillerists Companion,**

OR

**ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,**

BY LOUIS DE TOUSARD, Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg. and inspector of artillery of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

**R. GRAY.**

**FOR SALE, BY**

**LEWIS DEBLOIS**

- At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
- French Brandy, in pipes
- Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
- New-England Rum, in hogsheds and barrels
- Molasses, in hogsheds
- Cod-Fish, in boxes
- Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Peas, in barrels
- Cheese
- Cider Vinegar, in hogsheds and pipes

March 9.

**JOHN G. LADD,**

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolis, flaxen Emburgs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

- 1000 pieces Nankeen
- Russia Sheeting and Duck
- 1 bale Writing Paper
- 50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
- Sugars and Coffee
- 40 hhds Molasses
- 1 pipe port Wine
- 10 do. Holland Gin
- 5 do. French Brandy
- 7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

**JAMES BACON,**

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

- Loaf and Lump ditto,
- Gunpowder, } TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

- MADEIRA,
- Busellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, madder, brimstone,

spermaceti candles, refined salt, potash, indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars,

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipe in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality; Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms

Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY

**SAMUEL SNOWDEN,**

(for the Proprietor.)